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#### No Friends of His!

copt the usual fee for issuing the order.

This is from a Republican newspaper, the Press of this city: "There are friends of Mr. CLEVELAND Who say he will

No. they are not friends of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S. The parasites or toadles who assume that Mr. CLEVELAND cherishes in secret a purely personal ambition to distinguish himself above Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant by claiming and holding for twelve years the office to which they were elected for eight years only, can hardly be described as friends of the President.

They are about the worst enemies he has o-day. They are impairing his present usefulness and injuring his future fame.

The third-term idea, with its menace to American institutions, was settled once and forever in the year 1880. Secretary GRESHAM can tell Mr. CLEVELAND that,

#### Mr. Atkinson's Plan Not Worth Considering.

Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON'S plan of tariff re form is ingenious and elaborate. It is worth considering, if it meets the first requirement; if it is Democratic.

The merest glance at Mr. ATKINSON'S propositions show that they can be considered only to be dismissed.

At the very beginning of his essay he lays down the principle that in dealing with the reduction of the tariff "regard must be given, first, to making such adequate additions to the free list as may do away with the present disadvantages under which our lestic manufactures and mechanic arts have so long suffered in the relative cost of

That is to say, Mr. ATKINSON's first care would be to arrange the tariff with reference to the advantage of American manufactures and mechanic arts.

As a measure of protection, as tariff legislation designed to protect, encourage, stimulate, and behefit domestic industry, that would be a legitimate object to keep in view. But it is not in accord with the Demperatic doctrine of 1893. It is oppugnant to a fundamental principle of the Democratic party, namely, that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the pur pose of revenue only.

It will not do to reply to this that Mr. ATKINSON proposes to foster American mansfactures and mechanic arts, not by im sing and collecting new duties, but by removing duties already imposed and now ollected. That is a quibble. If the object s protection rather than revenue, it makes no difference whether domestic industry is moted and protected by imposing cus toms taxes to keep out foreign competition or by removing taxes that yield revenue but hamper the American manufacturer. The two things are precisely the same from the point of view of constitutional con struction; and from the point of view of the Democratic platform they are equally unconstitutional. If the Supreme Court were nsidering the question of the constitutionality of a tariff which was not a tariff for revenue only, it would brush aside any attempt to establish a distinction between Mr. McKinley's plan for promoting domes tic industry by putting certain taxes on and Mr. ATKINSON'S plan to foster American industry by taking certain taxes of and thus sacrificing revenue.

This point need not be argued. It will be perfectly clear to every mind capable of grasping the distinction between a protec tive tariff and a purely revenue tariff.

Mr. ATKINSON'S scheme of protection by extending the free list in certain directions does not meet the first requirement. It would not give the country a tariff for revenue only. It is not Democratic.

## The Home Rule Bill Closure.

After a debate which lasted almost the whole of Thursday night, the House of Commons on Friday evening passed Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution that the Home Rule bill shall be reported by July 31, and to that end, shall be closured in four sections, to each of which about a week's dis cussion will be allotted. This step on the part of the Prime Minister will put an end to the obstructive taotics on which the Unionists have relied to excite impatience and insubordination, and, eventually, dis ruption in the Gladstonian and National fat ranks. Had not the closure been ap plied, the consideration of the bill in committee might have been protracted for a year to come, as no fewer than a thousan amendments had already been proposed by members of the Opposition.

In the vehement resistance which Mr.

BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN offered on

Thursday evening to the application of the closure, they laid most stress upon the fact that the home rule measure contemplates a trenchant change in the British Constitu-Mon, and ought, therefore, to be subjected to the most persistent scrutiny and the most vigilant revision. The plea was plaus thie and might have been successful had the innumerable amendments emanating from the Unionists been presented in good faith. But it is notorious, for the fact has been repeatedly acknowledged in debate that what the Unionists are seeking is not emendation, but delay. They have ad mitted that, if every one of the amend ments ostensibly aiming to improve the bill were accepted by the Government, they would still urge the House of Lords to throw out the measure, and would de nounce it on the ensuing appeal to the electors. It is not, therefore, a conscientious, but a dishonest obstruction against which Mr. GLADSTONE has set his face. It is not a high-minded and resolute attempt to secure, by discus sion and compromise, the least extensive and least hurtful modification of the exist ing Constitution: it is a mere election earing trick devised and forced upon the Unionist by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, after Lord SALISBURY had advised a more straightforward and honorable course. In deference to the latter's counsel, the Conservatives had originally determined to offer no

section and every clause, and thus, as they expressed it, to wash their hands of the unclean thing. But Mr. CHAM-BEBLAIN finally prevailed on them to adopt a different course; for two reasons, one of which he publicly brought forward, while the other and stronger one he was ashamed to avow. He asserted, and events have shown some foundation for the prediction, that the English Radicals and Irish Nationalists could not stand the tension of a year's debate; but who can doubt that, in his heart, he also cherished the unworthy calculation that the aged Prime Minister might not outlive the welvemonth. Let those who imagine that English gentlemen are above shaping their conduct by such sinister expectations recall the storm of execration with which Mr. GLADSTONE was received on the opening of

the Imperial Institute. There is no doubt that the limitation of debate in committee will consolidate and encourage the Ministerial forces. The English Radicals and the Welsh and Scotch members of Mr. GLADSTONE'S party now have a fair prospect of obtaining an early hearing for projects of their own, which hitherto have seemed fated to be postponed for an indefinite period. The Irish Nationalists of both factions will now be convinced that Mr. GLADSTONE means not only to keep his pledge, but to keep it quickly, and they will recognize that, if the Home Rule bill is beaten in committee, it can only be by their own act. We do not envy any of them, when he goes home to Ireland, should he have helped to ruin his country's last chance of selfgovernment on the pretext that he was not wholly satisfied with some matters of detail. The common sense of the Irish people tells them that, with a Parliament once installed

e promptly cured. By the last of this month, then, the home rule project will, unless defeated by Nationalist votes, have passed successfully through the committee stage, which, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN assumed, would wreck it. No doubt, the Unionists will endeavor to renew obstruction of the measure after it has been reported to the House. It is equally certain that Mr. GLADSTONE will again apply the closure, and thus we may confidently expect to see the bill passed by the Commons and sent up to the House of Lords before the present session of Parlia ment shall end.

at Dublin, and with a strong contingent of

Irish patriots retained at Westminster, ali

shortcomings in the original measure can

#### The Closing of the Half Way House.

The breeze rustles wistfully in the Gothic whiskers of the Hon. DINK BOTTS as he sits on his veranda this morning and gazes at the Dahlonega Hills, and the odor of the mint patch in the back garden is as suave as over; but there is a sadness in the states man's lineaments. a sadness which neither that tranquil landscape nor that perfect julep which SAM has just brought, can remove. When a statesman discovers that he has been heaping favors upon a marblebearted fiend, sharper than a serpent's tooth, neither nature nor alcohol has the power to charm. The facts in the case are reported by our esteemed contemporary, the Griffin News.

According to this estimable Georgia authority, it is the habit of Cracker statesmen to get mail at a number of Post Offices. custom which tends to expand the personal and political influence of the statesman, and emables him to bestow more of his confidential men in place. Thus we are assured that the Hon. LEONIDAS FRANKLIN LIVING-STON, the destroyer, as DINK BOTTS was the creator, of Hoke Smith, " gets his mail promiscuously from Convers, Covington, Mc-Donough, Cora, Mary Ann, or any other place in half a dozen counties. When he wants a full mail he sends to all the offices within a day's journey by horse." Gen Gordon's "political and personal office is Atlanta, though he also claims La Grange on the ground that some of his kinsfolk once lived there." A great Cracker is thus diffused far beyond the place that is his by many towns. Local jealousies are avoided or appeased, and a whole Congress district or the whole State is pervaded by the presence of an illustrious citizen.

This custom was well known to the Hon HOKE SMITH when the Hon. DINK BOTTS got him a situation in Washington, filled him with sound advice as to how he should conduct himself, and checked him to the care of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. Most of the melancholy story of the development of acute megalocephalic mania in Mr. Borrs's protégé is but too well known. Ever since Mr. SMITH bought the nigh horse or team 13 of the Georgetown Horse Railroad he has been a changed man. There were plenty of eccentric equestrian statues in the district before Mr. SMITH took to reining his charger at the White House door, nor is a seat in the Cabinet to be re tained by getting a seat on a car horse emeritus. Mr. Smith began to forget or neglect the admonitions of his wise and kind old tutor in Lumpkin. He neglected his astute prompter, and tried to play on his own book and out of his own head. The result was that Mr. LIVINGSTON pulled him off the political high horse, rolled him about in the coze, and left him in a bedrabbled and exhausted condition. Since then his equestrian experiences have been most unnappy. It seems to be the custom to use him as a moral lesson for the benefit of the other boys in the Cabinet, and to have him horsed" and birched, metaphorically speaking, every week. This is done to encourage the others, as the French say of nilitary executions.

All this time the Hon. DINK BOTTS has been watching the Hon. HOKE SMITH sadly. All this time the country has been wondering why Mr. Borrs has not disciplined or with drawn his pupil, or himself assumed the responsibility of power. All these things the country knows and regrets; but this latest instance of Mr. Hoke Smith's ingratitude it does not know.

We give the story in the words of the Griffin News, reserving the privilege of correcting a few unimportant errors into which that steadfast friend of truth and Borrs has unwittingly fallen:

"This peculiar Georgia custom has been called to the attention of the Administration, and it has seemed a strange thing to a President not acquainted with the easy Southern ways. With the desire for a great r form in small things strong within him, he has yet not cared to interfere with two such active supporters as ionnos and Livingston, but his mind recurred at one to Dink Borrs, the friend without a pull, and he dete to Disk Borrs, the friend without a pull, and he determined to make an example of him. Investigation proved, as expected, that the Hon Disk had three Post Offices in Lumpkin county: namely, his home at Wahoo, the county seat Dahlonega, and a place called Half Way. If a letter failed to appear on time at Wanoo, Mr. Borrs started out on the way to Dahlenega to get it. In the middle of the journey was the house of a friend Mr. Daws O. Moss. whose with the house of a friend, Mr. Dank Q. Moox, whose onten-sible occupation was gold mining, but whose breath was so atrongly redolent of the juce of the corn fresh from the still that his real business required no advertiging. Here the Lumpkin county statesman invaribly stopped and refreshed himself, and here the Bri route agent generally found him and turned over to him all the mail for Wallon, and then the two re-freshed themselves, nor did Mr. Moox disdain to join them. The place was called Half Way, and was great public convenience. But the edict went forth amendments to the Home Rule bill, but to confine themselves to voting against every

which Postmaster Moon got his gold. However, Mr. Moon's luitials were not D. Q. for nothing, and the rev-ence officers found naught but a fragrant odor."

Mr. CLEVELAND is the last man who would put an affront upon the Hon. DINK BOTTS, whose invaluable services in carrying Georgia last year he properly appreciates. The Hon. DINK BOTTS has more than a "pull" with the Administration; he has a positive tug. Unfortunately, his personal representative in the Cabinet has no influence with the Administration. It is no injustice to the Secretary of the Interior to say that if he had gone to Mr. CLEVELAND and asked to have the Post Office at Half Way shut up, the request would not have been granted. Very possibly he would have been asked to shut up himself. What occurred must have been this: He went to the Post Office Department and said : "BISSELL, I want you to do me a personal favor. I want to have the Post Office at Half Way in my State discontinued. There is more demijohn than mail bag there, any way. For goodness sake give me a chance to show the Georgia people that I've got some power."

"I dunno, Mr. SMITH," Mr. BISSELL would say. "I'd like to oblige you, but you know there'd be the dickens of a row if the Old Man should hear of it."

"O, he'll never hear it; it's only a pica-

yune office any way." So the thing was done, but it couldn't be concealed. That pleayune office was one of the offices where the Hon. DINK BOTTS received the enormous mail that comes to him from statesmen soliciting his opinions, from office seekers asking his recommendation, and from a multitude of admirers and office seekers. And now the Half Way house is shut up and Moon is eclipsed, and he and the Lumpkin Sage can take no more observations together. Turn over PLUTARCH or the modern memoirs of great statesmen and Generals, and show us, if you can, a more charming incident than the Hon. DINK Borrs's trudging to the Post Office like the humblest citizen and taking a ball with Mr. DARK MOON, the gold hunter. Who does not love to see a hero unbend? Incredulous comparative mythologists may try to show that the story is only a lunar myth, but to students of Georgia nomenclature the name of Moon is sufficient proof.

The Half Way house should be reoper at once. It may be true that the Hon. DINK Borrs has two or three Post Offices laden with his mail, but the people of the United States know Half Way now, and they will make it a Presidential office. But what must be the consternation of the detected HORE SMITH, and what the polgnant sorrow of the Hon. DINK BOTTS at such ingratitude

Newspaper Reports of Divorce Cases. Reports of divorce cases and other cases involving matrimonial infelicity have occupied an unusual amount of space in THE SUN of late; but in the interest of good morals and of sound philosophy as to the conduct of life, the publication of these judicial proceedings is desirable and profitable.

As compared with the whole number of marriages, the divorce cases are very few Even as compared with the weddings simultaneously advertised and reported in THE Sun, these divorce suits of recent occur rence are numerically insignificant. The matrimonial failures frighten nobody from marriage. The institution is as deeply rooted in society as ever, and it is as popular as ever. Statistics seem to show that there is a growing tendency in civilization to use more prudence in assuming matrimonial responsibilities, and that consequently the average age at which marriage is contracted is growing somewhat greater This may be so. In some communities, unquestionably, there is an actual decline in the marriage rate, but no indications appear that it is due to any increase of distaste for the wedded state.

Its cause seems rather to be the increas of the impediments to marriage produced by the exigencles of modern life, with its great migrations, its new employments interfering with fixity of residence and the relations dependent on it in so large meassure, and the growing ability of women to support themselves in many employ-Undoubtedly there is a selfish indisposition to marriage among some young men, who fear to share with a wife incomes which enable them to enjoy bachelor luxury; but these are so few that they make a scarcely appreciable impression on the marriage rate. The great body of men are eager to get married, and are not debarred from matrimony by any such narrow and selfish considerations. They are single only because their circumstances oblige them to be single, or because they are afraid they can't get wives.

So long as marriages are legally dissoluble for any cause or causes, of course divorces will occur. The race would be more than human if the marriage contract alone was always obeyed, among the many contracts into which men and women enter: but history and experience show that of all institutions marriage is the most successful, though it is the one wherein human nature suffers its severest and its most constant test. The very circumstance that divorces provoke particular attention is proof of its usual endurance. The great mass of litigation is over breaches of contracts other than the matrimonial. The disastrous marriages are only a small fraction of the whole. Conjugal differences may be frequent, but they are healed in all except a relatively few instances by the very affection which is usually their cause. Some cynical philoso phers have propounded the theory that if this affection, with its consequent jealousy did not exist in marriage, the wedded life would be more harmonious; but the expe rience of other contracts into which it does not enter, disproves their theory. Men and women get on as husbands and wives because they love one another, because they have a common interest, and because there is a bond between them in their common love of their children. Marriage, also, is the most successful of human institutions, looking at it in the secular light, because it is the most natural. Singleness is unnatural; only the mated live in accordance with the law of nature.

In nearly every one of the divorce case recently reported, it has been made apparent either that the marriage was foolish in its beginning, or that both the parties to it were at fault. It began in some sort of deceit or compulsion, or the clashing selfishness of the mated had not been overcome by natural conjugal and parental affection. It was a union in which one or both of the partners were disorderly characters It was not a typical marriage, but an exception to the rule. It showed that where confidence, respect, and affection are lacking in marriage, the inevitable dis agreements between two people thus living together are liable to grow into desperate enmity. Any wife who became the mailgpant critic of her husband, could find enough in the intimacy of married life and the weakness of human nature to furnish fuel for her rancor; but men's wives usually are their friends, not their enemies. The rare cases of conjugal enmity appear in the divorce courts. The provailing conjugal affect tion and forbearance are kept for the de-

Those homes may well learn of the terrible

nsequences of allowing the seeds of diseard to germinate; and therefore to that end the widest publication of divorce pro-

## ceedings is salutary.

The New Reichstag Meets. This week the Reichstag just elected will assemble, and, after presiding officers have been chosen, the Army bill, which already has been remodelled by the Bundesrath, or Federal Senate, on the lines of the HUENE amendment, will be laid before the people's representatives. The debate on the measure will not take place until it has been referred to a committee and reported back to the House; but meanwhile the interchange of opinions among the Deputies and the caucuses of the several factions will indicate the fate of the project. The still uncertain factors are three

These are the Polish members, who number nineteen; the Anti-Semites, who, instead of the six seats they had in the last Reichstag, now have sixteen; and the twelve Unionist Radicals representing that section of the Freisinnige party which seceded because it could not concur with Herr RICHTER in uncompromising opposition to the military project, no matter what amendments might be accepted by the Government. Let us look first at the last-named element, which, it has been assumed somewhat hastily, is certain to support the measure framed by the Federal Senate, or, in other words, the old bill modified by the HUENE amendment, which merely cut down the number of additional soldiers called under the colors, but left it still optional with the military authorities to enforce a three years' term or two years' term of service. Now, those members of the Freisinnige party who at present call themselves Unionist Radicals, never agreed in the last Reichstag to consider the compromise proposed by Baron Von Huene satisfactory. On the contrary, they insisted on an amendment suggested by Major HINZE, which made the reduction of the term of service to two years compulsory. This further concession it was which Chancellor CAPRIVI was at the last moment inclined to make, but which was vehemently repudiated by the Emperor. Even had the Kaiser himself assented, it s at least possible that he might have estranged the Conservatives, who deem three years' service indispensable to the training of a soldier. That the Unionist Radicals have changed their minds with regard to this important question there is no proof whatever. What evidence there is points the other way, for some of their newspaper organs assert that the Government ought not only to content itself with two years' term, but also to pledge itself solemnly not to seek to impose any additional military burdens hereafter. As the Kaiser is not likely to do either of these things, the attitude of the twelve Unionist Radicals can scarcely as yet be predicted with absolute confidence.

Of the Anti-Semites about two-thirds are reckoned in the Government forces. This assumption implies that the leaders of the party are not alive to the causes of the wonderful growth evinced by their organization, which cast half a million votes at the recent election, and threw even the progress of socialism into the shade. If this growth is to continue, if anti-Semitism is to become what BISMARCK hoped it would be, a successful rival of socialism, the organizers of the former movement must be quick to recognize the popular wishes and ideas. It is unquestionable that among the masses of artisans, small traders, and peasants, from whom alone the Anti-Semitic propagandists have a chance of gaining adherents, the Army bill is an object of aversion, and some of the Anti-Semitic members could not have been elected had they not promised to oppose it. A part of this faction, therefore, is acknowledged even by the Chancellor's organs as likely to vote against his project. We come, lastly, to the Poles, who always hitherto have been accustomed to cast their whole party vote in the Reichstag according to the decision arrived at by a majority in a caucus. What the caucus will do is not yet known, because a majority is claimed by both the friends and the opponents of the Army bill. We are likely to have more light upon this point before the present week is ended. If the Poles determine in their caucus to vote collectively against the measure, it cannot be carried. On the other hand, their unanimous support would not abso lutely insure success, in the absence of cooperation on the part of the Unionist Radicals and most of the Anti-Semites.

Sufficient doubt still hangs over the future of the Army bill to make the next week or two a period of unusual excitement, and to keep the eyes of Europe fastened on Berlin.

## The Counsel of Madness

Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF, recently in Hawaii writing letters to the New York Herald, appears to be crazy. No other explanation of his behavior and utterance since his return to San Francisco, exactly fits the case.

He and his newspaper are now actually advocating the redstablishment of monar chy in Hawali, and the restoration of a ridiculous Queen to the throne that was upset last January. Mr. NORDHOFF and the Herald seem anxious that this republic should undertake the job.

Personal pique and disappointment car be dwelt upon and brooded over by minds of a certain type until the reason is shaken if not actually overthrown.

Whatever be the result of the controversy over Chinese registration, new bodies of Chinese should not meanwhile be allowed to enter this country, in violation of our laws. Two ship loads of them, or nearly 1,000 men. have arrived at Portland, Or., within a few weeks. The ship that carried 500 of them there last week, was seized by the agents of the Treasury Department, under orders from Secretary Carlisle: and we presume she will be excluded from the port, after which she will most likely sail to Vancouver, and there discharge her passengers, who will then try to worm their way into the United States. It was conduct of this kind that brought about the passage of the Chinese Registration or GEARY law of last year; and, whether or not the provision of that law for the expulsion of those who refuse to obey it shall be immediately enforced, it must be understood that the provision for the stoppage of further Chinese immigration is sure of enforcement.

The French naval programme for 1894 has now been made up, and it includes no fewer than 32 new vessels, large and small. of these, three are to be 11,000-ton battle ships, having 14,500 horse power and a speed of 18 knots, and armed with four 11.8-inch, ten 5% inch, and six 5.0-inch guns, besides 34 pieces in the secondary battery. Then there are to be five cruisers, of the Chasseloup-Loubat type improved, of 3,800 and 3,990 tons displace nent and 19 to 19% knots speed, with handy batteries. Another cruiser of 2,300 tons is to nake 20 knots. A seagoing torpedo bost is to repeat the Forban, and is designed for the normous speed of 30 knots, to be produced by 3,260 horse power, with 125 tons displacement and a length of 144 feet. Five other torpedo boats are to make 23% knots speed and four smaller ones. 20% knots. Then there are to be nine torpedo inuncies, intended to be carried, the deck of the new torpedo depot

ship Foudre, and displacing 14 tons each, with a speed of 16.03 knots. Finally, there are three gunboats, thought to be for colonial service, and a despatch vessel.

Exclusive of the torpedo craft and the despatch vessel a dozen ships are thus provided for. There is a contrast between this liberal programme and our own meagre provision of three gunboats at the last session of Congress.

We must examine the Talmud and the books of the commentators before we can answer the question of a correspondent: "Did Moses take a negro woman to wife?" We learn from the twelfth chapter of the book of Numbers that certain persons "spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married; for he married an Ethiopian woman;" of the extensive region anciently known as Ethlopia were not negroes. The Cushite race lived there in the time of Moses; perhaps the wife whom the Lawgiver of Israel married was a Cushite or Sabsean. If, however, she was of the negro race, we cannot help it.

While the gunboat Lutin apparently was, at recent accounts, the only French war vessel in the Menam River, opposite Bangkok, tho Siamese capital, there are several more important vessels not far away. These at a late date included the armored cruiser Triomphante, of 4,700 tons displacement and 12.8 knots speed, carrying six inches of armor and six 16-ton guns; the cruiser Forfait, the gunbonts Comète and Lion, the despatch boat Inconstant, and four torpedo boats. France has therefore enough naval force already near by to overcome the little navy of Siam, and possibly the Lutin might interfere with some of the proposed sinking of obstructions in the river to prevent the French from coming up.

A week after the President of Peru had suppressed all those "opposition journals' which withstood his ambition to secure an other term of office, news was brought to Lima that the revolutionary party were arming in the southern part of the country. While disaffection had an outlet through the journals, there was no other disturbance; when that outlet was closed, the disaffected took to the field. By destroying the freedom of the stitution under which he holds office; and now he must meet another adversary bent upon his overthrow by force of arms.

#### A REMARKABLE TRIBUTE.

#### The Hon, Hoke Smith Turns and Kisses the Hand that Chastland Him

From the Atlanta Journal. We have faith both in President Cleveland's patriotism and ability. We have confidence in his judgment, and believe that, so far from being an idle and indifferent spectator of the country's condition, he is earnestly and anxiously studying it with a view to finding the best way to relief, and with the determination to exert all the influence of the Administration to direct legislation along safe and beneficent lines. We cannot think of President Cleveland as a stolid and drowsy "Lone Fisherman." We regard him as a watchman on the tower, with a true vision, an intelligent comprehension of his great responsibility. and a fearless determination to do his duty.

#### Some Reflections After Leaving Chicago,

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Take my word for it, every one who has spent much time at Chicago, and has thoroughly exhausted his en-ergy at the World's Fair, requires to go into quaran-tine. It would be the highest folly to go straight and without a break from the midsummer madness and the bewildering noise of Chicago to the refinement, the courtesies, and the social charms of civilized New York. Something is required to "blow you aweet." Your throat and bronchial tubes, choked with "Chicago hem serviceable again. Your limbs, worn and fagged out with day after day wandering from huge buildings to gigantic halls, from picture galleries to flower gar-dens, from lakes to temples, suggest the expediency of day or two's sprawling on the grass under a shad

First of all, you have the journey of getting there next, the toil of being there, lastly, the agony of coming back again. The seating accommodation is so indiffer-ent that you see worn-out sightseers and jaded provincials sitting on the steps of all the temples and halls mopping their brows and wishing shey were dead. A day in Chicago requires the strength of an ox and the constitution of a Hercules. Next, there are the olfactory nerves to be considered. Presumably, few people leave Chicago without visiting what are called the

stockyards. I did for my sins.
Yes, the nasal organs and olfactory nerves require organ that requires it most is the brain. The Windy City is filled with everlanting noise that eventually seriously affects the nervous system.

The Americans themselves are beginning to see the mistake that has been made in exaggerating the vast-ness of the undertaking, and possibly in selecting Chicago as the scene of this tremendous enterprise. Com fort is the first principle of personal pleasure, and at wen buy it at any price or figure; it is not to be had, CLEMENT SCOTT.

#### We Are the People. From London Truth.

In many ways the United States have educated the world in politics, and I, for one, do not heatlate to say hat their scheme of government is the best that has ver been established by a nation. But in nothing do we owe more to the Americans than for the having afforded us the great object lesson of a State pursuing the even current of its way without that meddling in the affairs of other States which has been the bane of European powers. Here we have a country, rich, powerful, inlustrial, and commercial, yet never troubling itself with what happens outside its frontiers: or annexing foreign lands on the plea of philanthropy, or on the ground that in some centuries its area will be too small for its population, or in order to create markets for its goods. And what is the result ! No one dreams of at acking the United States, or of picking a quarrel with

## The Health of Mr. Gladstone.

From the London Daily Neue. While under the exceptional heat of the weather and the burden of the monotony of obstruction in committee, some members of the House of Commons are beginning to show signs of flagging energy, Mr. lladatone acems in better health and fuller strength than ever. Mr. Carnegie's testimony on this point is valuable, as it is nearly twelve months since he met the Premier. He dined with him on the eve of his coaching trip, and, writing to a friend, says: "I found dr. Gladstone actually stronger than he was last year.

## To Anarchy.

Go fling the dark and bloody flag Of Anarchy on high, Go wave it over land and sea And with it sweep the sky. Stand up in line of proud array The red caps everywhere And shout the praises far and near

The Governor of Illinois

And fleet must be the gory foot That beats him in the race, He overturns the court's decree, He laughs to scorn the public good, He sings the Auarch's fame He cares not for the people's weal.

He panders to the foer Of public safety, and by this He pays the debt he owes To Anarchists, who held the power To make him or to break; And as they made him, so be grants These pardons for their sake

Ob, wild Chicago, when the time le ripe for ruin's deeds, When constitutions, courts, and laws tio down midst crashing creeds, Lift up your west and guilty hands From out the wreck of States and as the crumbling towers fall down

So runs the poem. We are safe From Anarch)'s misrule, And Altgeld stands before the world As either bnave or fool Pao Boso Publice

Old Glory.

From Truth

She-When my horse throw me I saw stars He-And I saw stripes.

REILOGUE.

A HALF-FORGOTTEN GENIUS.

# He Was a Lithographer and He Knew

Paris. June 20.-They are about to raise a statue to Charlet, the painter of grumbling old soldiers of the Napoleonie legend. Painter is a word which one can employ when speaking of Charlet, although most of his art was exercised in lithography The man whose pictures were referred to by Baron Gerard in 1827 in the following lau-"Call it what you will, there is genlus in them." deserves to be called a painter. The admirers of Charlet called him the Molière of the barracks and of the drinking shops." He contributed not a little to bring into fashion, and to make people understand. the charm of the process invented by Senefelder, drawing on stone; that is, lithog-

raphy. The Lithographic Society have issued an appeal to the museums and to private collectors to collect the works of Charlet in one exposition. The profits of this exposition will be devoted to the foundation of a fund for the statue which they desire to raise. Charlet was the son of a common dragoon of

the Army of Sambre-et-Meuse, who, at his feath, left him a fortune consisting of a pair of leather breeches and a pair of boots worn out by long campaigns. Young Toussaint Charlet was brought up by his mother in the admiration of the uniform and of great sabre strokes. In the year 1814 he was employed as an 'Incorporated" in the National Guard, and he took part in the defence of the Barriere de Clichy. In his celebrated picture which bears that name. Vernet represents him. He is the tall fellow, overreaching the others by a full head, who is charging his gun in the background, near the group where the citizen soldiers of the Second Legion, and among them the two Vernets, are in action. The Restoration discharged Charlet from his little office, which had the effect of throwing him still further into the opposition. He became its carleaturist, just as Beranger became its singer. He actually wrote history from day to day. His subjects, always familiar, and treated with a good humor which sometimes reaches the lyrical, have remained, as it were, the expression of an epoch. Every one knows "The First Firs." The Second Fire." "The Paintil Farewell." "A Caricature of Louis XVIII.."

"The Grenader of Waterloo," "The Fiag." and many others.

In an article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, Delacroix said of him: "I do not hesitate to place him in the painting of character by the side of Molifere, La Fontaine, and La Bruyère. It is difficult to find any one who can be preferred to him among the great masters, as regards simplicity of conception and breadth of design."

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can be preferred to him among the great masters, as regards simplicity of conception and breadth of design."

This praise may appear to us a little exaggerated to-day; but Charlet, nevertheless, was able to formulate in his lithographs a movement which is hardly over yet, and he knew how to start it better than anybody else. In this sense he deserves to have a place by the side of the great carleaturists and to have his bust upon a public place.

Hippolyte Bellanger, another lithographer, in one of his compositions, made immediately after the death of Charlet, represents him simply decorated by a pallet and a lithographic stone. A soldier kneeling has finished this inscription: "To Charlet, the people."

Around him are veterans of all branches of the service. A Sister of Charity and a gentleman who resembles Beranger extend toward the bust their hands leaded with flowers.

The public are somewhat forgetful. Napoleon I. exists to-day only in historical and academical discussions. Nobody has any hope of the return of "another one." But it is a good thing for the lithographers to remember a master in their art. RATMOND DALY.

## TO CIVILIZE INDIANS.

Mr. Hicks Wants Henry Georgeism Applied to the Indian Land Question. The Summer School of Philosophy at Prohibition Park, S. I., was opened yesterday afternoon with a discussion of the Indian problem. Misses Carrie, Rosa, and Rena Bluejacket. three handsome Cherokee maidens, dressed in their picturesque Indian costume, sang some of their native songs. Their hair. which is black and glossy, was caught back from their coppery foreheads by gay fillets. and it swept almost to their knees. It was in fine contrast with their gowns, which were fine contrast with their gowns, which were respectively of blue and yellow and orimson, and handsomely decorated with beads.

After the songs, Miss Emma C. Sickels, the heroine of the Pine Ridge massacre, who is Chairman of the Indian Committee of the Universal Peace Congress, delivered a brief address on "The Home Life of the Indians," which she asserted in no wise differs from that of other civilized and educated people. Miss Sickels answered emphatically in the affirmative the question. "Can the Indian be civilized?" She holds that the difficulty in civilizing the Indians is that civilization has always been offered them blade first. They are not eager for the civilization which in their minds is mainly associated with gunpowder and firewater.

When Miss Sickels had concluded, Mr. W. E.

Mich Miss Sickels had concluded, Mr. W. F. Hicks, who was Secretary of the International Land Congress at Paris during the Exposition of 1889, and who has spent much of his life among the Indians, discussed "The Troubles of the Indians and the Secret of Them." He condemned the plan of allotting lands in severalty on the ground that the shrewd Indians always obtained the best lands. He proposed that the lands be owned by the Government and leased to the Indians for brief terms, the rental being divided among all.

## AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

#### The Defence of the Graduating Class of the Indiana Normal School.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 2.- The State Normal School graduating class to which graduation was refused because the members would not retract a statement made regarding the Board of Trustees and President Parsons yesterday, issued a long address in which they maintain that they have always been loval to rightful authority and have had the highest interests of the institution at heart. As s class they have discountenanced anya class they have discountenanced anything which pointed toward robellion, but have claimed the right to protest by respectful petition against wrongs from which the students suffered. The Board of Trustees demanded a complete retraction of all that had been said and done, and an expression of regret for all the steps that had been taken. For being loyal to their convictions and refusing to accept all the conditions named by the trustees the class was not permitted to grad-

## ELIZABETH'S HIGH STEPPIE

#### Rigger Risks His Life to Surmount It With a Fourth of July Plag.

A big crowd gathered Saturday night in front of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizaboth to see Thomas Leavitt, an old rigger of this city, climb the steeple and decorate its top with the national colors in honor of Independence Day. The top is 211 feet from the sidewalk, and the climb up the old steeple is a

perilous one.

The steeple was built in 1789, and its top is surmounted by a large copper ball. When the rigger drew himself up on this and affixed an American flag to its iron spire the crowd cheered. The last time the steeple was decorated was in 1876, the centennial year.

## M. Turpin's New War Machine,

M. Turpin, recently released from prison after having been unjustly convicted of solding the secret of the manufacture of his melinite, is reported to have in-vented a new war machine of a very deadly character. It appears that it is a very light affair, can be served by four men and drawn by two horses. It shoots four times in a quarter of an hour, and each discharge throws 25,000 projectiles, which kill at 3.500 metres, scattering in every direction and covering geometrically 22,000 square metres. Ordinary commercial vesels and fishing boats can be armed with this electric machine without any important change in their equipnent. It is expected to make any one of them more than a match for the greatest battle ship in existen-It is claimed that the projectiles of this new machine can pierce the heaviest armor as casily as a rifle ball passes through an ordinary plank. If the machine is anything like what it is reported

to be, all forts and fortifications will be rendered prac-tically useless. They can be reduced to a heap of ruins in a few hours.

A reporter of the Traps interviewed M. Turpin the

A reporter of the rame interviews at Turpin the other day in regard to this machine. "The reports in the newspapers," he said, "are exact in substance, but in the way that they are put nobody can understand anything of my invention. It was during my imprisonment at Riampes that I devised the thing, but the invention is as yet only theoretical, because I have not been able to experiment with it. But, at the same time. I am certain of success. On the other hand, I have taken out no patent, because by doing so I would immediately throw my invention to the pub-lic and that is precisely what I wish to avoid. In a shors time I hope to be able to present myself to the Ministry, and then I can exhibit my invention and make experiments. I cannot say any more about is of present."

## JOSEPH PAYTEN DIES AT MASS.

# An Old Seventh Warder and a Liberal Giver

Joseph P. Payten, one of the oldest and wealthlest of the old-timers of the Seventh ward, went to morning mass yesterday at St. Teresa's Church, Butgers and Henry streets. He walked to the church, as had been his custom for thirty years, from his residence, at 155 Henry street. He was 80 years old, and for a quarter of a century he had occupied the third pew from the altar in the centre aiele. Mr. Payten knelt in his new when the mass was half over. Father Francis I. Moore, the celebrant of the mass, saw the gray-haired parish-ioner fall backward against the sont of the pew. Worshippers in the neighboring pews knew that the old gentleman was ill, but there was no excitement, and the mass was continued by Father Moore's direction for the express purpose of preventing any stir. Father Moore called James Moloney, an assistant priest, from the sacristy, and the latter, with Sexton

from the sacristy, and the latter, with Sexton smith and one of the vestrymen, walked to Mr. Pavten's pew. Mr. Payten was breathing, but unconscious. The sexton and vestryman earsed him to the sacristy, where Father Moloney administered the last rites of the Church. Drs. Lewinthal and Manning were summoned, but the patient died before they came. He lived only ten minutes after he became unconscious. He had been a sufferer from heart disease.

neclased only ten induces after no conscious. He had been a sufferer from heart disease.

It was not until after mass had ended that all the congregation knew that Mr. Payten had died. The news caused genuine serrow, for he had been one of the most liberal givers to the various charities of St. Teresa's. His body was removed to his home at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Payten came to this country from Ireland when a lad. He went into the real estate business in Philadelphia, where he was married forty-seven years ago by Bishop Kendrick. His wife survives him. Mr. Payten moved to New York many years ago, and settled in the Seventh ward.

All the older residents of the ward knew him and respected him. He sent his son Charles to Rome to be educated for the priesthood. The son was a classmate of Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn. The young priest was attached to St. Agnee's Church up to the time of his death, several years ago. He was an only son, and Mr. Payten gave to St. Teresa its costly altar as a memorial of him. After Father Payten's death, the old gentleman adopted a daughter, who became the wife of Dr. Charles K. McGee, at one time City Physician at the Tombs. Mr. Payten was one of the church trustees, and besides his many gifts to that church he endowed five beds in St. Joseph's Hospital. Father Moioney said yearday:

Everybody in the Seventh Ward knew and

Joseph's Hospital. Father Moloney said yeaday:
Everybody in the Seventh Ward knew and liked Mr. Payten. He was one of St. Teresa's greatest benefactors. He was an exomplary Catholic, and warmly interested in church work. He attended services daily at St. Teresa's, and went to mass twice on Sundays. He contributed liberally to the fund with which the church was purchased thirty years ago."

Mr. Payten leaves a fortune, a share of which the priests believe will be given to further Catholic work in this city. The funeral will probably be on Tuesday, and Pontifical high mass will be said over the body in St. Teresa's.

## THE IRISH ENCAMPMENT.

#### Soldiers Hear a Military Mass-A German Made the Victim of a Joke. The chief event yesterday at Camp Colum-

us, as the sixth annual encampment of the Irish-American Military Union in Caledonian Park. Newark, is styled, was the celebration of a solemn high military mass in the big pa-villon where the German singers held their national festival two years ago. The music of the mass was furnished by a chorus of 150

voices, aided by a military band.

The celebrant was Chaplain McDowell of the Second Regiment of Orange. Father Cal isn of Orange Valley was deacon, Father heean of Newark was sub-deacon, and Father Maurice O'Connor of Harrison was master of ceremonies. The cration was delivered by

Maurice O'Connor of Harrison was master of ceremonies. The oration was delivered by Chaplain-General, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Fanning, who, after denouncing the English Government, said he expected to see the day when the Irish flag would float over Ireland. Over 1,000 people attended the mass, of whom the soldiers formed 400.

Much indignation was expressed in the afternoon at the failure of Mayor Haynes of Newark to keep his promise to deliver an address of welcome to the union. His excuse was that he had conscientious scruples against doing such a thing on Sunday.

There were the makings of an elegant riot at the entrance to the camp yesterday, but through prompt action it was quelled at the start. A young German, apparently not over bright, presented himself for admission. He had no tioket, but said he had the password. The ticket taker ordered him away, but the young man persisted in going in, and a sentinel came up with his gun and thrust him aside. Still he persisted, and when he was asked what the password was he said. "God save the Queen." He followed it up by saying that he knew the next, day's password, which he declared was "To hell with the Pope." This was too much for the sentine! Ame sentine! Ame and jumped upon the young German. They clinched, and several other soldiers were going to join in the row when the victim of the sentine!'s wrath was dragged away. He explained to his resours that a friend of his told him all he would have to do to obtain an entrance was to repeat those passwords at the gate and not take any bluff. The young man could not understand what there was in the passwords to cause the

those passwords at the gate and not take any pluff. The young man could not understand what there was in the passwords to cause the sentinel to get angry and pugilistic so sud-denly. LOIUS CIRCLE SUNDAY SCHOOL

## East Wind for the Nutriment of Tender

Harlem Babes. The second session of the Harlem Theosphist Sunday school was held in the hall of the local Theosophist society at 142 West 125th street yesterday afternoon. Scarcely a dozen children were is attendance; but more are expected when the weather grows cooler. One of the more picturesque of the teachers was also absent-Alexander Russell Webb, who, with his little son, is in Chicago seeing the World's Fair. Mrs. Webb and her two other children were present, however. Mrs. Webb, like her husband, has embraced Islamism, and they are also both Theosophists. She ism, and they are all as a nothing incon-sistent in this, as each belief acknowledged the truths of the other, and the ethical teach-ing of both was at bottom the same. The the truths of the other, and the ethical teaching of both was at bottom the same. The Harlem Lotus Circle, as it is called, is an unsectarian Sunday school. Yesterday's session opened with readings from "The voice of the Silence," one of the ethical hooks of theosphy. To the accompaniment of a melodeon and violin the following was sung:

## THE WHITE LOTUS. Tri-symboled blossom of light! Whence didst thou come, and where Didst gather the radiance white That clothes thee with splender so fair?

Tell it that children may know. The wondrous tale of thy birth

O child of immortal descent.

The story's not written in time;
The seed from eternity sent
Must blossom in heavenly clime. Piercing the dark realm of earth, From shade and illusion set free, Unfolds in the land of its birth In glorious purity.

The subject of yesterday's Sunday school lesson was "Universal Brotherhood," and this was discoursed upon by the several teachers from their respective points of view.

In the course of the session the following Theosophist maxima were read in concert by the circle:

1. To live to benefit mankind is the first step.
2. Step out from sunlight into abade, to make more room for others.
3. If thou wouldst reap sweet peace and rest, disciple, sow with the seeds of merit the fichis of future harvests.

harvests.

4. Sow kindly acts and thou shalt reap their fruition.

5. Gnard thou the lower lest it soil the higher.

6. Let thy soul lend its ear to every cry of pain like withe lotus bares. Its heart to dring them within the year.

7. The way to final freedom is within thyself.

Among the teachers of this unsecturian Sun-lay school is Miss Anna M. Stable, President day school is Miss Anna M. Stable. President of the Harlem Theosophical Society, who, is fact, was the organizer of the school.

#### Some Peculiar Alleged Properties of Kola, From the London Times.

A nut, or even helf a nut, will enable a mar-to-go without food and support great fatigue for twenty-four hours or more. A property not understood is that of rapidly clearing four water and improving beer. It is also said to remove for mediately and thoroughly the un-steadiness and stupidity due to drunkenness.

## Chicago's Blarney is a Chicago Bluff. From the London Builty Telegraph. Sir George Colthurst, who is the owner of Blarney Casile, states that no part of the r al Blarneystone inas been taken to the theory, World's Fair. The stone remains intact and will not be disturted.

A Featherweight's Victory.

From Brake's Megaz ac.

Sunday School Teacher Now, Tommy describe the combat that took place between David and Goliath.

Tommy full of enthusiasm at a fight—Goliar, he came out and taiked awhile through his hat. David, he chinned him a little on thea he upped and negged him in the cokernut with a brick and Goliar croaked.